

The Sun.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music—Dramatic Entertainment.
Booth's Theatre—Henry Dumpty.
Chickering Hall—Shakespearean Festivities.
Day's New Theatre—The Royal Middy.
Fifth Avenue Theatre—The Prince of Peasants.
Grand Opera—A Song of Power.
Harvard Theatre—The Duke.
Hotel & Club Garden—Concert.
Madison Square Theatre—Helen Kirk.
New York School of Music—Helen Kirk, 18th and 19th Sts.
Nichols Garden—Theatre.
New York Aquarium—Parade of Nations.
Olympic Theatre—The Duke.
Park Theatre—The Duke.
Standard Theatre—The Duke.
San Francisco Theatre—The Duke.
Theatre Comique—The Duke.
Yankee Theatre—The Duke.

Advertising Rates.

Ordinary Advertisements, per line, 50 cts.
 Large type or cuts (space measurement per line)..... 75 cts.
 Business Notices, for marriages and deaths, per line..... 50 cts.
 Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line 50 cts.
 Banking and Financial, after money articles, per line..... 75 cts.
 Reading Notices, with "Adv." in page, per line..... 1.00
 Reading Notices, with "Adv." in page, per line..... 1.20
 Sunday edition rates as above.

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Daily (4 pages), by mail, 50 cts. a month, or \$5.00 a year, postpaid; by Sunday edition, \$7.70.
 Sunday, 10 pages, \$1.00 per year, postpaid.
 Weekly, 6 pages, \$1.00 per year, postpaid.

Are They Afraid Their Own Example Will Be Followed?

MR. CONKLING and the other Republican aspirants to the office of Governor of New York are now in a position to be followed by the people of New York. They have taken the oath of office, and they have taken the oath of office.

This sort of argument appears a little out of place in the mouths of the Republicans. No Republican duly elected to the Presidency has ever been excluded from that office; and there is no reason for supposing that any duly elected Republican ever will be excluded from it.

The only candidate fairly elected President who has ever been prevented from entering upon the duties of his office is a Democrat named SAMUEL J. TILDEN. He was excluded by the Republicans, aided by the fraud and cowardice of certain weak-kneed men in his own party.

Every Republican ever elected and one Republican who was not elected have taken possession of the office.

We suspect the real meaning of Mr. Conkling and his allies to be not that they want a candidate who will take possession if elected, but that they are determined to have an unscrupulous soldier who will seize possession even though not elected.

Shall They Escape Punishment?

If, after the exposures which have already been made in regard to the abuses of the Star service and the favoritism shown to King contractors, the House of Representatives should proceed no further than to cut down the deficiency bill, it would remain a very imperfect proceeding. The ineffectual officials care nothing for mere exposure of corruption, or for public opinion.

Insensible to shame, protected by the criminal party organization, they are wholly indifferent to what may be done or said in or out of Congress, provided they escape unharm by the law. The investigation is not yet closed, but when it is finished and the plain facts are presented to the House, the question will necessarily come up as to what action shall be taken. The testimony will probably be referred to the Judiciary Committee to determine whether there is sufficient ground for impeachment or for criminal prosecution. Delay will follow, of course, and delay in a case of this kind is always dangerous to justice.

The Democratic leaders want to close the session at the earliest practicable day. They know an impeachment trial is a tedious process, and as parties are divided in the Senate, it is difficult to obtain the two-thirds necessary for conviction, no matter how strong the case may be. That consideration will operate to some extent, and may be used as a cover for the indirect influences that are sure to be brought to bear on behalf of the accused party.

If the other alternative should be adopted, of recommending a prosecution of the officials and sending the testimony to the Executive with that view, they would be turned over to a District Attorney and a court in full sympathy with the fraudulent Administration. This course has been tried in similar cases heretofore, and always without good effect. Between these two methods, if there be the least disposition to leniency, the guilty may go free and continue to pursue their profitable business.

A case is now pending which illustrates the effect of tardy procedure when justice demanded the quickest and the most exemplary penalty for a great crime. An investigation in the last Congress clearly and positively established the guilt of GEORGE F. SEWARD, present Minister to Peking, for corruption in office as Consul at Shanghai. The testimony was overwhelming to prove that he had appropriated large sums of the public money to his personal use, and that he had colluded with the officials of the Chinese Government in falsifying the official records to carry on this systematic plunder.

His counsel was successful in obtaining delay at the close of that Congress, for reasons that will not bear strict scrutiny. Impeachment was thus prevented. Mr. EVARTS sent him back to Peking to negotiate a new treaty, right in the face of all these developments, and he has remained there ever since, a disgraced representative of this Government, though in the full confidence of the fraudulent Administration.

The reasons for this were long ago referred to a subcommittee of the Judiciary, of which Mr. NEW of Indiana is Chairman. It is urged that to reopen it with the object of impeaching SEWARD would involve large expense and lead to long delay. This is the best reason, such as it is, that has been given for a failure to compel him to answer before the Senate, as a court of impeachment.

Corruption will continue to flourish, as it has hitherto done, if crime is thus sheltered by the power which ought to exact its punishment. Investigations cannot be justified if, when they establish the guilt of public officers, their lights are suddenly extinguished, and the back door is opened for the escape of notorious criminals. It does not become any committee of the House to consider what the Senate may do in a certain case, if impeachment should be ordered. Their duty is to report what the testimony requires, and to put the remaining responsibility wherever it may belong.

The cases of SEWARD and of the Post Office Ring have to be closely followed by the public. And it will not do any man any credit that may attempt to block the

wheels of justice, or, by evasion, seek to throw the mantle of protection over the shoulders of men who rightfully ought now to be wearing the striped suits of convicts.

The Anglo-Afghan Settlement.

The pacellation of Afghanistan, which was urged a month ago by Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, has now, according to a late telegram, been proclaimed as the official programme of the Anglo-Indian Government. This arrangement is tantamount to a complete change of policy; but, examined in the light of the past year's experience, and in view of the relations believed to have been contracted with Persia, it appears to be the one practicable solution of the problem.

Hitherto it has been a guiding principle of Anglo-Indian diplomacy that the Afghan State should be maintained as strong as possible, and that all movements tending to partition should be discountenanced. The course of events has rendered that policy no longer tenable. The declaration of Yar Khan involved the virtual extinction of the BARTIKSYN dynasty, because no available member of his family was left who is in any way qualified to perform the work of governing the whole country. The disintegration of Afghanistan thus became a fact, and the English were constrained to deal with a tangle of state of things, like that which existed in the land before DOST MOHAMMED brought a semblance of order out of chaos. There were never any elements of ethnic, geographical, or national cohesion; there was no unity of race or of religion, and this has now been broken. Some scheme of segregation was accordingly imposed by the nature of the case, but there was ample room for foresight and astuteness in determining its provisions. Strategic and economical considerations had to be nicely balanced, for there are sections of the territory which had to be annexed at any cost, while there are other parts which, owing to the implacable hostility of their inhabitants, could not be permanently occupied without incessant and onerous expenditure, and where, perhaps, the cost would be equally well attained by a cheaper expedient.

In the first place, we observe that under the new programme of the Anglo-Indian Government the Kurum, Khoi, and Khyber passes will become integral parts of India, and that in the latter delta the boundary line will include Jellalabad, to which the Punjab Railway will presently be extended. With this fortified outpost strongly garrisoned, British influence at Cabul ought to be permanently assured, and from this base, at all events, that city would be always open to assault. So much for the eastern frontier. The northern provinces, Badakshan, will be added, not directly to India, however, but to the protected State of Cashmere, with which its Tajik population is in much closer sympathy than with the Afghans. The strategic importance of Badakshan to India may be bestimated from the fact that it was made the specific appanage of the Crown Prince in BAKTER's original distribution of the frontier provinces. On the south it appears that a narrow strip of Afghan territory adjoining the Bolan Pass on the north will be incorporated with the Khanate of Kohat, over which England has for some time exercised a protectorate. This annexation of territory is projected to strengthen the British position at Quetta, and to enable the garrison at that post to exert the same pressure upon Candahar as will be imposed on Cabul by Jellalabad. Thus into which Eastern Afghanistan is to be divided will be effectually bridled.

This creation of two segregated States, with their respective capitals at Cabul and Candahar, is the salient feature of the projected settlement. Each of these Khanates will be organized on the model of the protected States of India; that is to say, the civil authority will be left to a native ruler, but care will be taken to secure his complete dependency by selecting his troops from particular elements of the population, and providing them with British officers. In the Candahar district, for instance, these loyals will be drawn from the Hazarehs, who have shown themselves well disposed to the English, who, moreover, are Shiites, and estranged by religious enmities from the Ghilzai and Durani tribesmen. In the Candahar district, on the other hand, the military forces will doubtless be partly recruited from the Beluchs of the frontier, and partly from the agricultural peasantry of Tajik stock, who detest the Afghan aristocracy, and who, under British training, may be made to feel that they may add that in the southern provinces, henceforth to be erected into a separate dependency, relatively little trouble is expected, since even the recent administrative arrangements, though only provisional, have worked tolerably well. According to Sir H. RAWLINSON, there is no reason why, in the course of a few years, Candahar should not be as easily and as profitably governed as the districts in the Indian Valley. It is not improbable that the ruler of this semi-independent State will be Sir ALI KHAN, the son of an old Candahar Shah, whom Gen. STEWART some time ago appointed Civil Governor of the province. The choice of a local sovereign for the Candahar country will be more difficult. It may be that this place will be conferred on WAZIR MOHAMMED KHAN, who is a relative of the late Amoy, and who has lately been named to an important office at Cabul by Gen. ROBERTS; or it may be that some arrangement will be made with MOHAMMED ALI, the puppet prince at Ghazni, whose government is still recognized by the representative of the old dynasty may be restored to a fraction of its former dominions.

The disposition to be made of Herat is a matter of far-reaching import, and we can now see that the rumors of the past two weeks had ample foundation. It is now clear that England has virtually consented to cancel the article of the treaty of Paris relating to Herat, and that Persia's claim to incorporate the valley of the Herirud with her province of Korassan is henceforth to be allowed. Afghan Beistan, thus regarded as a mere outwork of Herat, will also, it appears, become an integral part of Persian territory. This surrender of western Afghanistan to Persia wears the aspect of a master stroke of policy. Since the time of NADIR SHAH, Persia has never relinquished her pretensions to Herat; and it was England's resistance to her repeated demonstrations in this quarter that long nullified the influence of English envoys at Tehran. Henceforward, on the other hand, the interests of the two powers become identical, and obviously point to a defensive alliance against Russia. The value of Persian cooperation is plain, when we bear in mind that the unfriendly attitude of that power is credited by the Russians with the failure of their late expedition against the Turkomans. In connection with the present news, it is worth noting that Persia has recently accepted the allegiance of the principal Tekelli chiefs of Merv. Under these circumstances Mr. Will proba-

bly soon proceed to realize his claim to the Merv oasis, unless, as a telegram from India intimates, it should be thought safer to make a district of semi-independent State under Anglo-Persian guarantee.

It will be observed that the programme announced by telegram contains not a word about Afghan Turkestan. This section of Sir ALI's kingdom, lying between the Hindu Khoi and the Oxus, has long been claimed by British India, and it may possibly be the intention of the Calcutta Government to detach it as frontier province as a sop to Russia. Such an arrangement, however, would bring Russian influence inconspicuously near the new Afghan dependencies. This outlying district comprehends some places that have been strong outposts of Afghan power. Besides Balkh, there is Mymech, which is deemed the key of Herat, and Sirpuli, which commands the easiest passes to the upper plateau. According to Sir HENRY RAWLINSON, who could not have written more pertinently if he had seen the projected settlement a month ago, to abandon Afghan Turkestan in its entirety would be a serious blunder, rendering the Indian frontier almost as faulty as it was before.

The Czar's substitute, Gen. MELIKOFF, has already entered upon the more delicate duties of his new position. A young fellow fitted at him with a revolver, yesterday, but MELIKOFF is too smart to target another day.

LE DUC tells LE FEVRE that he would like a permanent industrial palace, or exhibition building, a division of forestry, a division of meteorology, and a veterinary division, together with large additions to his division of seeds, his division of statistics, his division of botany, his division of entomology, and his division of microscopy. Considering that in one year from to-day his official head will be off, Le Duc is needlessly agitated for now divisions.

Professional Detectives in Divorce Cases.

It was a just and well-deserved rebuke to professional detectives in divorce cases that was made on the occasion of refusing to confirm the report of the referee granting a divorce in a case before him.

There is reason to believe that many divorces have been obtained through the perjured testimony of detectives, who are often utterly unworthy of belief, willing to swear to anything for pay. Few branches of the law are so replete in practice with fraud and false swearing as that of divorces.

The refusal, on the same day, of Judge SPOWICK to confirm the report of a referee in favor of a divorce in another case, and of Judge DOKTOR to grant a divorce in a case tried before the court and jury, may serve to mark a new era in which greater care is to be used in guarding against abuses in this branch of the law. It is a reform greatly to be desired.

High J. Jewett.

The Syracuse Courier earnestly brings forward the Hon. J. J. JEWETT, formerly of Ohio, and now President of the Erie Railway Company, as a first-rate man for the Democracy to nominate as their candidate for President.

Mr. JEWETT would make a good President of the United States. He is an able, upright, and wise man, and sound on all the vital questions of the day. As a candidate he has many excellent qualities; and if he should be nominated by the National Democratic Convention, we shall support him as zealously as our esteemed Syracuse contemporary can possibly do.

The weak points in the movement for Mr. JEWETT are that he no longer lives in Ohio, but in New York; and that he is a railroad magnate. We suppose that in such a contest as the country is now entering upon, to be identified with any big business corporation must prove a source of weakness to a candidate, and not a source of strength.

Five Cent Fares.

After rendering the report of the Legislative Committee on the Elevated Railroads in this city, no intelligent man can doubt that the fare should be reduced to a uniform rate of five cents.

The two Houses of the Legislature should at this time in session a bill to this effect. It is not a matter of trifling importance, so that it should be brought before the Legislature of signing it before the close of the present week.

Thanks to Messrs. BECK, EATON, DAVIS of West Virginia, and WYATT of Kansas, Messrs. HAYES, BOYD, and WYATT, who were reinforced by Mr. WALLACE, the Senate Committee on Appropriations has rejected the proposition to increase the star route grant to a million and a half. They have also, through Mr. WALLACE's refraining from voting, rejected the bill to the House bill, declaring that the deficiency was caused by disregarding the law which prohibits the expenditure of money in excess of appropriations—which is the sort of official recklessness that should go on record against Brother KAY.

MR. LOAN continued yesterday his speech in opposition to the Pitty John PORTER bill with \$50,000 in its belly. The rest of the Senate's work was routine. The House, after refusing to consider Mr. Wood's refunding bill, listened half an hour of speeches eulogizing the late Senator HORTON.

It is not Charleston this time, but Kansas City, that is reported arming to resist the national authority. Late despatches mention that the city is arming to resist the national authority. Late despatches mention that the city is arming to resist the national authority.

OF 956 Republican weekly newspapers canvassed by a Washington advertising agency, 800 wanted to have their names put on the list of subscribers to the Reconstruction bill, and 216 preferred BLAINE. At the meeting of the Brooklyn Republican General Committee, on Tuesday evening, a fulsome GRANT resolution was first passed and then tabled, 52 to 28. Such incidents as these—and they are becoming more and more frequent—show the assumption that the Republican party is wild with longing for a third term of GRANT.

The Globe-Democrat makes the following positive statement:

"The fact is, that Gen. Grant is the first choice of a large majority of the Republican voters of the country."

If this be really the case, why is it that such extraordinary measures have been adopted in regard to the State Conventions of Pennsylvania and New York? It is remarkable that the majority of the Republicans should need to be bulldozed.

The Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL of Hartford has written a lecture, his theme being "A Russian Winter." While the Hon. MARSHALL JEWELL represented the United States near the capital of the Czar, he gave numerous entertaining lectures on the Russian people, and his lectures were for him more solid affairs, through which he would be means allow himself to be hindered from following his own inclinations.

Thirty particular predictions which led him almost always to anticipate the friendship and acquaintance of rich people, with the good opinion of those who knew him, were made by him, and he was not a little surprised when they were fulfilled. He was in the habit of making predictions of the property owned by rich people, and he was not a little surprised when they were fulfilled. He was in the habit of making predictions of the property owned by rich people, and he was not a little surprised when they were fulfilled.

to his home at Call, leaving PRIMO RINSTRERO in charge of the Government. Then came a second revolution, and PRIMO RINSTRERO was driven out of the country, and the Government was restored to the hands of the Czar.

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The action of Mr. Conkling in this way is satisfactory and unsatisfactory character. The State Convention was held three months and a half previous to the National Convention, amid the snows that always clothe the hills of Onondaga in the depth of winter. Those Grant delegates who thus toiled to secure seats on judgments were allowed to return, while the delegates of the machine were thrust out into the cold. The cause of Grant was well managed on the floor of the Convention, but the lead on the side of the opposition fell into unskillful hands. The throttle valve of the machine was drawn, and a full half of the delegates were thrown out of the State administration, with the tremendous pressure of its undistributed patronage, was brought to bear upon weak and wavering delegates. But, in spite of all this, the representatives from the Republican strongholds in the State Convention were not allowed to be driven out of the machine delegates from New York and Brooklyn, where the regular Democratic majority is about 70,000. And so it turned out that in a Convention of 410 members the third term of Grant was secured by a majority of 27, while only 138 delegates or twenty of the delegates to Chicago are friendly to the nomination of Grant.

And how fares it with Logan and Carpenter? According to the compact, their Conventions were to have been held by the middle of March. Illinois is a large State, and Logan is a light weight in the Republican State Conventions. He has been in session, and resolved to call their Convention in the latter days of May. Logan therefore cannot deliver the merchandise, Carpenter is getting along no better in Wisconsin. The great mass of the Republicans refuse to bow to the demands of the Grant machine, and the State bills to send a bill to Chicago to the Convention. Meanwhile the Grant boom seems to be getting out of breath and coming to a halt.

REPEAL OF THE MOFFETT BILL.—The repeal of the MOFFETT Bill, which was introduced by the Virginia Legislature, gives a suggestive lesson to the States. The bill was introduced in the law was framed, it was hailed as the long-sought solution of a vexed question; and now, after a brief trial, in the very State which introduced it, the law is repealed by a vote almost unanimous. Some States went through a like experience with the Maine Prohibitory law; others with the Local Option law.

Monday's Kentucky homicide apparently occurred in Slougherville.

How About a Fourth Term?

The question of the expediency of a third term directly involves the expediency of a fourth term also. Gen. Grant had secured a third term, and he had secured a fourth term also. Gen. Grant had secured a third term, and he had secured a fourth term also.

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THE CONSPIRACY FOR THE THIRD TERM.

The Original Compact Apparently Breaking Down.

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SECOR ROBBERIES' ROBERTS.

How One of Grant's Cabinet Officers Plundered the Treasury.

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PARTISANSHIP ON THE BENCH.

Decisions by the Republican Supreme Court that Excite Attention.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The recent decisions of the Supreme Court in the Rives and Cole political cases have created considerable discussion among Congressmen. It is more apparent than ever that the court is bitterly partisan, and will divide on all political questions according to the political prejudices of its members. Recent decisions in certain railroad cases have excited much comment as to the influence which are alleged to have weighed with certain Justices. Lawyers who constantly appear before the court least of being able to tell in advance how the court will divide on questions where certain great interests are involved. A proposal has been introduced to introduce a bill in Congress improving the number of Justices to fifteen. The Democrats generally oppose the passage of such a bill until after the reelection of the President. They wish the bill to become a law, that the Justices who are named by the Republican President, should have the immediate appointment of the Justices, and thus to make the appointments, and allowing the Senate to reject the nomination of partisans.

SHERMAN'S SILVER DOLLAR.

As Anxious Now to Be Held if It Has One Who Has It.

WASHINGTON, March 3.—John Sherman is as anxious now for the repeal of the act authorizing the coinage of the standard silver dollar as he was for its passage two years ago. Then he was of opinion that gold, greenbacks, and silver would circulate at par on an equality. Now he is convinced that silver coinage is a mistake, and that the Treasury silver reserves are increasing rapidly, and the gold reserves are decreasing. Mr. Sherman complained of the silver dollar, and he complained of the silver dollar, and he complained of the silver dollar.

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THE VENEZUELA AWARDS.

Claims for the Money and Venezean Protest Against the Distribution.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—About six weeks ago a resolution was passed by the Senate directing Wm. M. Everts to forward to Congress all the information in possession of the State Department relating to the Venezuela awards. There has been great complaint on the part of the representatives of the Venezuelan Government, who claim that the money should be distributed to the Venezuelans. There is a deposit in the Treasury about eight per cent of the total amount of the award made by the old Commission. The persons whose claims were allowed by the old Commission are now claiming the money, and they are claiming the money, and they are claiming the money.

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Pensions Due to Veterans of 1813.

In 1813 the Legislature passed a law to pay the soldiers of the war of 1812 for their clothing, arms, and equipments furnished by the Government during that war.

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